which be has succeeded in obtaining from the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rail-

[Scottsville Courier.]

The distilled product of fruit pays seve-

ral millions of dollars. This tax is chiefly taken from the poorer classes who live in the mountainous districts, where ordinary

the mountainous districts, where ordinary farming cannot be made to pay.

The aggregate amount derived from these sources, added to the millions paid by sugar, would go a long way to dispose of the surplus. The Government has no use for this money. It is positively a disadvantage to have it. It has been used as a great corruption fund, and the fact is not decided that it is a bundent to the Teneral Control of the control o

denied that it is a burden to the Treasury.

The proper thing to do is to admit sugar
f ee and to abolish the tax on tobacco and

fruit-brandy. It not only disposes of the surplus, but is a measure of justice that the folling masses of the people have a right to demand. This much at any rate may be

Free Tobacco for the Poor.

Statesmanship has been defined to be "the cance of the practicable." It is not prac-

ticable to secure at the present session of Congress a thorough revision of the tarif

as a means of so reducing the revenue as to

tax on tobacco, to reduce the duty on sugar, and to add to the free list some of the crude

This is not an ideal plan of revenue reform,

leet being to preserve the Union, so it is

the duty of Congress to prevent the surplus without or with genuine tariff reform, as

t may be able.

Tobacco is both a luxury and a necessity

to thousands of poor men. The tobacco of the rich, chiefly imported, should be heavily taxed, like all luxuries of this class. But

the tobacco of the poor should be free whenever the needs of the Government will admit of it. Sugar is a universal necessity.

Clething, lumber, and other articles of general use now taxed should be relieved of needless burdens. It ought to be possible

for both parties to agree on a simple, fair

An Extra Session.

We believe now that the indication

point to the calling of an extra session of

the Legislature by Governor Lee, and we are inclined to think that the condition of the bnances of the State, and other impor-

the engineers of the state, and other impor-tant measures requiring legislative action, will justify such a course upon the part of the Executive. But whilst we believe such

a step may be necessary, and should therefore be taken, still we have grave doubts

about the result.

But it may be that when these members of the Legislature are called together again n extra session, to consider specific subjects, the gravity of the situation may make

jects, the gravity of the situation may make such an impression upon them that they will be able to rise to the dignity and im-portance of the occasion, and to initiate, at least, if not to conclude, such measures as in the end will meet with the approb-tion of their constituents and at the same

time prove acceptable to the creditors of

their State.

That this may be the result is certainly

the earnest wish of every one who loves his State and sincerely desires her restoration to peace, honor, and prosperity; and any legislature that shall act with sufficient

legislature that shall act with summer wisdom to accomplish this great end will be called "blessed" by the people of the Old Dominion, without regard to politics, race, color, or previous condition.— Wythewille Enterprise,

Pass the Blair bill. Repeal the odious, infamous internal-

evenue laws.

Refuse to put raw materials on the free

And the people of this section of our

Growing Into Higher Notions.

|Southern Churchman |

The lower races of mankind, says Sir John Lubbock, have but little idea of love.

Marriage with them "is the means of get-ting their dinner cooked." We have grown into higher notions of marriage now, and among many it is not to get dinner cooked,

The evidences seem to point to the hold-

ing of an extra session of the Legislature and to the adoption of whatever measures are necessary to make the Riddleberger bill

It will be observed that the leading

the Riddleberger settlement, while the Re-publicans would like to see the subject "sgitated" again. It is their bope of once

There are various ways in which the

revenue can be reduced and still leave sufficient protection to our industries. For

ficient protection to our industries. For example, the tax can be removed from to-bacco. This would reduce the amount many millions and remove a uscless burden. The tax on sugar could be removed. This would be another reduction of \$53,-000,000. Then the duty can be removed from many articles not produced in this country.—Wheching Register.

more gaining power .- Norfotk News.

but the means of getting the dinner.

materials of manufactures now taxed.

done by the present Congress.

struggling farmers

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTERIN CRISTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Malied at 56 per annum; \$5 for aix months; \$1.50 for three months; \$00. for one month.

The SEMI-WERKLY DISPATCH at \$2 per

nnem, or \$1 for the months.
The WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$1 per an-The SUNDAY DISPATCH at \$1.80 per

num, or 75c. for six months.
ubscriptions to all cases payable in aduce, and no paper continued after the exation of the time paid for. Send postoffice money-order, check, or registered let-ter. Surrency sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Subscribers wishing their post-office changed must give their old as well as their new post-office. Sample

Reading notices to reading-matter type. 5 loss or less, 51; in nonpariel leaded, 75c, Card of rates for more space "grainhed on All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

Rejected communications will not be re

FRIDAY DECEMBER 17, 1886

What Is to Be Done?

In advocating an extra session of the General Assembly to be held for the purpose of making the RIDDLEBERGER bill a finality on the debt question, we do not place ourselves under any obligation to untake to do the work of that body. The Legislature will be convened, if at all, to consider the subject in all its phases, and do what it shall decide to be bes the interests of the Commonwealth. There are several papers in Virginia-very few indeed, we are glad to say-that advo cate a new settlement. These might reasonably be called upon to formulate a new bill, and to let the public know what they expect and desire the Legislature to do They seem to be laboring under the imsion that the bondbolders have submitted a new proposition, but they have not been able to let the public know what the proposition is. The Second Audiin his last pamphlet upon this subject states at ten millions of dollars the amount of bonds owned by the holders represented in the Council of Foreign bondholders in London. Who is to speak for the rest of the bondholders? In the alleged new proposition no rate of interest is fixed, and no amount of principal is stated. Now, what sort of business proposition is that? Surely the persons who call for a new settlement are the proper ones to be called upon to let the public know as to that proposition what is the least amount of principal they des're the Legislature to assume, and what the least amount of interest they would be willing to accept. Our contemporary of the Portsmouth Times must accept the foregoing as our

response to the questions which it says we have failed beretofore to answer. The Danville Register quotes the following lines from the Disputch :

"The impression grows stronger day by day that the Democrats will be too cautious, provident, and far-seeing to allow the party to go into an election for a new Legislature without having done something more than they have herefolore done to put a quietus upon debt questions."

And then comments as follows :

"We had honestly supposed, until we weread the above from the Dispatch, that it was in favor of letting the question severely alone and to come before the people again on the Riddleberger bill. We certainly had no idea to misstate the proposition of an esteem-d contemporary whom we have always found to be fair and gentlemanly and courteous."

has not committed itself to any scheme, We expect it soon to be in line with ninetenths of the Democratic papers in Vir-

from the Petersburg Index-Appeal: "Good for Copeland, of the Danville Register! He draws the Bible on the Dispaich, and refers that esteemed contemporary to Matthew ix, 16, to show that the debt question can't be settled by patching up the Rode beger bill. 'No man putteth piece of new cloth unto an old garment ir that which is put in to fill it up taket from the germent, and the rent is made worse.' Isn't that sound doctrine, and isn't that good anthority, or is it necessary to have the formality of a conventional acquiescence before it can be received? A little more scriptural fire on their backs. Brother Copeland, for some of these Rid diebergerites haven't been to Sunday school

On one point the Rockingham Register says forcibly :

for a long time."

"The Republican papers of Virginia, without a single exception, so far as our knowledge extends, aided by about three Democratic ones, have recently filled their columns with arguments; howing, or trying to show, the people that it is to their inter-est to buy and use coupons in paying their

taxes.

"We say the conflict is bound to come to the complete for the "We say the conflict is bound to come-and come it will, if it is possible for these new spapers to lead the people to follow them. The people will have to decide whom they will follow—these men who would open up this question, or those who would stand by the Riddleberger bill, to which both parties are pledged. We say to our brethren of the press, agitate this ques-tion. Here, the records not to be led by on. Urge the people not to be led by estion again-

and to the people we say. Stand by your pledges—stand by Virginia—stand for your own best interests—by standing for the Riddieberger bill. There is ample dif-ference between the two great parties of our country to divide us in our party relations-let us stand together for Virginia as against the bondholders, coupon peddlers, brokers, and their allies-let them come from whatsoever quarter they may."

The refusal of the Court in Indiana to grant an injunction preventing election returns for the office of Lieutenant-Governor from being certified to the Legislature was, we doubt not, a proper decision. We were not at all surpresed to read of that refusal, The Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor may thereby secure the office. but, if so, it will be secured in accordance with law. The Senare is the sole judge of the elections, qualifications, and returns of its own members The Lieutenant-Governor is a member only in virtue of his office; and the law provides, we believe. that the vote for Lieutenant Governor shall be counted by the Legislature - both houses. If the Republican candidate should be de-clared elected, and installed into the office of Lieutepant-Governor, then will be the time to test his title to the office. If it can he shown, as the Democrats claim, that there was no vacancy in the office at the time of the election, then the courts can so decide upon a writ of quo warranto, or by

Our readers know that a United States stor is to be elected in Indiana this winter to succord Mr. HARRISON, Republican, and that much trouble has grown out of the fact that there is almost a tie in the rally fear that the newly-elected Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio who last ar when President of the Ohio State ate so ruled as to allow a minority of

to bring our free institutions into con-tempt. But one wrong does not justify another, and so we trust that the Domocrats of Indiana will find some way of securing their rights in the premises which will not be of even questionable propriety.

the hands of the printer we have received copy of the New York Sun containing the

P. S .- Since the foregoing was put inte

following:

INDIANAPOLIS, December 15—The Rypublica...s have abandoned their contest for ecats in the Legislature in St. Joseph, Warrick, Speneer, and Grange counties, and the Democrats in Cass county.

The Democratic members-elect of the Legislature have all gone home. Everything was left in the hands of the committee, of which Jewett, Speaser of the last House, is chairman. His ability, courage, and knowledge of parliamentary law are proposed to the commitment of the county of the second county of the seco

and knowledge of parliamentary law are irrequestioned.

It is said that the Senate will be organized with Green Smith or some other Dencerat in the chair, and that the chair will be refused when Robertson (Republican), recently elected, makes a formal domand for it. If Robertson can be kept out of the chair until the contests are settled the Decoracy feel that they will have gained everything needful to checkmate any Republican movement in the lower house. It ublican movement in the lower house. It is their purpose to example him to institute quo carranto proceedings, and by the time that these have been passed upon by the courts the session of the Legislature will be over.

Shail There be an Extra Session?

There is talk of an extra session of the General Assembly. How far this may be necessary we are not prepared to say, but we have always been of opinion that it was a mistake to establish biennial meetings of the Legislature. At all times there is demand for legislation, and at present it seems to us that the necessities of the State are urgent. This, however, is a matter which we are perfectly willing to leave to the Executive. We are satisfied that if the Assembly is called together it will be for good reason, and in that case the Democratic lenders must see to it that they go prepared in advance, for the exigencies of the occasion. It would be fatal for the Legislature to meet, spend money, and end by doing nothing, and this fact should not be lest sight of by our friends in the Assembly—Norfolk Landmark.

The Landmark expresses our views on Shall There be an Extra Session?

The Landmark expresses our views on these questions. We opposed the proposition to provide in the Constitution that there should be only one session of the Legislature every two years. We agree also that the Legislature will be convened, if at all, for good and sufficient reasons. And finally we endorse the averment that it would be fatal to the Democratic party if the Legislature should meet, spend money, and de nothing.

The Republicans in Congress, in order o save the protective tariff on northern manufactures, will favor the removal of the internal-revenue tax on tobacco and on slea-bol used in the arts, and a reduction of 20 per cent in the tariff on sugar, a southern product. But as their Democratic col-legues very properly think that the people of the country stand more in need of cheap clothing, fuel, blankets, medicine, and all other prime necessaries of life than of cheap tobacco, whiskey, and sugar, it is not risking much to say that, owing to the opposition of the Republicans, there will be no tariff legislation at the present sesion. - Alexandria Gazette. Would it be wise thus to "cut off your

nose to spite your face"? Is it possible that the Democrats in Congress will vote gar because they cannot get the tariff taken off goods coming to this country from abroad? How is the revenue to be diminished in any way if the Democrats refuseto remove internal taxes and the Re. publicans refuse to remove tariff duties?

Congress has made a splendid record s far, and seems to be addressing itself to business in dead carnest. Let the good work go on until, in addition to the electo-ral-count bill, the free delivery in towns of ral-count bill, the free delivery in towns of over len thousand inhabitants with paved streets and numbered houses, we will have the more important ones, such as the Blair educational and bankrupt bills and a bill atolishing the whole internal revenue system. Let these things be done, done quickly, and the plaudits of a pleased people will pronounce upon the workers "well done,"—Farmville Journal.

Why should not letters be delivered in

Why should not letters be delivered in Fredericksburg, Farmville, Roanoke, Lexington, Winehester, Harrisonburg, Abingdop, and all other such towns? Why not services of even one carrier all day long every day? Think of the proposition, Mr. TROLLOPE tells us that in England letters are delivered in the country.

The Albany Journal says:

"In the Republican party there is not any conspicuous and popular standard bearer other than Mr. Blaine. Enunciating and emphasizing a definite American purpose and policy, he secures the endorsement of the people, because he knows what is wanted and has the courage to ask for it." If BLAINE is the only conspicuous and

conular leader in the Republican party. truly that party is bard up. Again, as to BLAINE's ideas of American policy, the Journal should explain whether it accepts his original utterances or his denials on that point. Our contemporary's reference to the Plumed Knight's knowing what is wanted and having the courage to ask for it is also a little obscure. Does it not mean that James G. knows what he wants and has the audacity to ask for it, despite the fact that the public have refused most emphatically to accord what he desires?

If our State treasury were running over with money, would the Dispatch be look-ing for ways to spend it, or would it de-wand that the taxes be lowered and the noney left in the pockets of the people?-Rockingham Register.

ought to aid our schools. It has the money nerded for that purpose in the treasury. We prefer to let UNCLE SAM assist us in paying for the education of the children of the negroes he set free, rather than increase our State taxes for that purpose.

The Virginia Law Journal for December is upon our table. J. C. LAMB, Esq., edi-

BRIEF COMMENT.

The Pennsylvania Peace Society held its annual meeting Wednesday. The Society consists of about half a dozen antiquated pieces of humanity.

that the only road to success that he knows of at present is hypocrisy." Well, yes-to such success as Bon has attained.

State government and threatens to put it in operation at an early day." Dakota will inue her foolishness until she gets a

A New York provision-dealer having advertised "Ages dated as laid; date printed on each egg," a contemporary asks, · What type of hen does that kind of printing?" Nonparcil, we suppose.

most satisfactory exhibits made by any of the city departments during Mayor O'BRIex's administration under the new charter is that of the Water Board." Are we to infer that cultured Boston has been economical in the use of water?

Artestan Wells.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Observing in your paper frequent references to Artesian wells, I write to ask if there is any instance on record of such a well having been bored through a granite formation such as underlies Richmond to an enormous depth. The only "Artesian well" here evidently draws its supply from the surface of the ground, since analysis has shown that it is not free from sewace.

INQUESS.

swer.]

NORTH CAROLINA.

ANOTHER COTTON FIRE AT RALEIGH THE LOSS SMALL.

State-Guard Matters-A Peculiar Case o Bigamy-Lost Her Sight-Railroad Notes.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch,] [Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALKIGH, N. C., December 16.—This alternoon another fire broke out at the colton yard here. By prompt work it was extinguished so quickly that only twenty-five bales were damaged. The loss is very slight. The fire was caused by einders from the compress, it is stated.

Governor Scales to-day commissioned the new field-officers of the Third regiment, North Carolina State Guard. S. H. Smith was commissioned quartermaster of the same regiment.

was commissioned quartermaster of the same regiment.

The Governor to-day pardoned Sylvester Pope, a winte mas sent to the penitentiary from New Hanover county for tea years for bigamy. The circumstances of the case are very remarkable. Many years ago Pope, then a resident of Robeson county, morried, and in three weeks left his wife, having heard charges against her character. He went to Marion, S. C.; made money and reputation, and, after living there seven years, went to New Hanover county and married. He was sincere in the beheft that separation for seven years was equivalent to divorce. The petition for pardon was signed by a great number of South Carolinians, who say Pope was honest in his view. It transpires that many other persons here hold the same opinion as to seven years' separation.

A fire at Point Caswell, Pender county, burned L. Valler's turpentine distillery and cooper-shops. Loss, \$1,000; no insurance.

Minister Jarvis and wife arrived at their bome at Greenville, Pitt county, last evening and were enthusiastically welcomed.

home at Greenville, Pitt county, last evening, and were enthusiastically welcomed. They expect to return to Brazil next March or April.

March or April.

At Wilmington yesterday afternoon, while the German bark Richmond was being loaded with cotton, a bale struck the mate. He fell through the hatchway into the hold and, falling on his head, his skull was crushed, causing death speedily. Mrs. Benjamin Thatcher, of Perquimans county, lost her eyesight Monday night in

on the point of explosion. She attempted to blow out the flame. As her face was near the lamp it exploded, throwing flaming oil and pieces of glass into her eyes, causing loss of eyesight and terrible injuries to the ALMOST CLEAR OF THE SNOW.

Reports from the mountains are that the now blockade is broken on the Western North Carolina railroad as far as Waynes ville. A great deal of work has been done to clear away the drifts. It is the greatest snowfall sleec the building of the road, or for that matter in thirty years, the moun tain people say.

THE SLAUGHTER OF GAME.

As was predicted, the slaughter of game of all kinds during the snow was great-greater, in fact, than in many years. Num bers of birds froze and were found on the snow. Others starved to death. The slaughter of partridges in all conceivable ways has been great. The result will be felt for two or three years to come, without

There is a great deal of talk in the north-eastern part of the State, caused by the rumered purchase by the "Cape Charles" road of the Washington and Jamesville road. A line from Dymond City to Plymouth is being surveyed. The people are liberal in their offers of right of way and wharf privileges. CHAT ABOUT THE SCHOOLS.

The Methodists are not satisfied with the action of the recent Conference in regard to Trinity College. They think that something definite should have been done towards securing an endowment for it, and they point to the endowment the Baptists have secured for Wake Forest College. The rumor that Rev. Dr. McKinnon would resign the presidency of Davidson College is said to be unfounded. His health, though yet poor, has materially im-proved. He has proved an able head for this college, which, from a very weak po-

sition, has made great advances in the past

A RATHER STARTLING RUMOR. For several days there has been talk he of a possible change of ownership of the seaboard lines. It has been said that the Baltimore and Ohio will buy or acquire the Carolina Central, Raleigh and Augusta, and ion there is for the report your correcover. It is even said that propositions for the purchase have been made, and some persons go so far as to express a belief that sixty days the property will change

It so stated that the gain in the membership of the Presbyterian Church in the State during the past year is about 1,000. THE OWENS MURDER CASE.

You have already been informed of the You have already been informed of the termination of this famous murder-trial at Washington, in the conviction of Starke Simpson as the murderer of Alonzo D. Owens, and of Owens's wife and "Rev." Isaac Jones as accessories. The Judge sentenced Simpson to be hanged in January, and Mrs. Owens and Jones to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

ANOTHER SNOW-STORM. Just before day this morning another fall of snow began, and half an inch fell. The weather is now fair and quite cold, putting another step to farming and building opera-

Part of a Colored Mau's Backbone Re-

moved and He Recovers. A Cincinnati special says: One of the rarest and most dangerous operations in the scope of surgery has been lately performed at the Cincinnati hospital. It consists d in removing about three inches of the backbone and exposing the spinal cord. The patient was a young colored of the backbone and exposing the spinal cord. The patient was a young colored man about twenty-one years old. When tirst admitted to the hospital he was suffering from a terrible disease which had broken out over the band, neck, and back in the form of large abscesses, the chief one of which was about the middle of the back, and had eaten away the backbone to a considerable extent.

the backbone to a considerable extent. The poor fellow could not lie in a recumbent position nor on his side, in consequence of the extreme pain attending such a position, and was compelled to lie all the while on his face. Slowly he had lost the context of matter, and of sensation in his power of motion and of sensation in his legs, so that he was completely paralyzed from the body down.

It was decided that his only chance of

It was decided that his only chance of the lay in an operation for the removal of a part of the backbone, so as to stop the process of decay. He was then turned on his face and the surgeon made an incision down the spine. A large quantity of pus was revealed, and the cavity was sponged out carefully in order to see just where the knife was going. In this region, where one stip of the knife or one false move would have been fatal to the patient, the surgeon with a chisel and hammer went down on the bone until he cut out all that which was in any way affected, never touching the spinal chord. All causes of suopuration and paralysis were removed, and the sur-geon felt assured power would return to the paralyzed legs, and that time would accomplish the healing up of the place where the bone had formerly been. The patient recovered from the ether, and was placed

in bed on his fare.

In three days motion returned to the legs, and he was able to move his feet for the first time in nearly a year. About the same time sensation began to return in the limbs. In about three weeks he could bear some weight on his legs, and at the same time weight to his legs, and at the same time weight to his legs, and at the same weight on his legs, and at the same time be assumed the position on his breast and knees which he has kept ever since. He at kingth became strong enough to stand with assistance and take a step or two. He is now able to walk to the end of the ward. is now able to walk to the end of the ward, and sit down in a chair with comfort. Of course his back is yet weak, and probably never will regain its former power; but he will be a useful man. The wound has gradually closed up, leaving only a slight sear, and causes him little or no pain.

Player Cloutier Makes a Tidy Little

Sum Out of a Railroad Accident, A special dispatch from Quebec sa7s:
The disaster at Rio, Wis., on the line of
the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, about three weeks ago, has afforded
a French Canadian resident of Chicago an
opportunity for a novel and successful
speculation. Pierre Clouter was born
infly-two years ago at the Indian village of
Lorette, near this city, but went West at
nine years of age. He is now a carpenter
not builder, residing at No. 856 Fortythird street, Chicago, and a prominent figure in the French Canadian colony in that
city, though be can neither read nor write,
On the morning of November 29th last he A DISCOVERY.

WHAT PAINE'S BROWN-PAPER PACK-AGE CONTAINED.

Its Unsuspecting Custodian Opens It and Finds a Few Hundreds of

heard a friend read the appalling news of the railroad holocaust at Rto, where a number of Chicago passeners bad been kuled and burned in the ear they occupied, many of them beyond recognition. The accident was caused by the carelessness of a switch upon in leaving open a switch just before the arrival of the train, which was running at fiving sixty miles an hour.

I loutier knew that three French Canadisns who were on their way to work in the pineries of Wisconsin had taken passage by the ill-fated train. He immediately took a special for Rio, and, arriving at the scene of the cafestrophe, managed, with difficulty, to identify portions of the bodies of his Canadian acquaintances, Francois Gagnon, Onesime Dubue, and Joseph Plante. He engaged counsel to watch the interests of the legal heirs of the deceased, and materially aided in securing a verdict of the coroner's jury against the railway company. Then he had the bodies of his computriots which enabled him to trace up their surviving relatives. He came immediately to Quebec, near which eity the deceased men had their homes, and was the first to [New York Times, 16th.] When ex-Governor Chamberlain arose in the Surrogate's Court yesterday morning and, as counsel for John H. Wardwell, ad-dressed the court, he said one thing which made the events of the day turn out to be made the events of the day turn out to be a gratine sensation. They were remarkable enough in themselves, but Mr. Chambertain's speech made them still more so. Mr. Wardwell claims that Mr. James H. Paine, the miserly musical enthusiast who died some time ago, made a will bequeathing him a large part of his estate. The natural beirs say there was no will, and want the money. Their attorneys accused the opposite side of a conspiracy to get possession of the estate. Yest-rday morning Mr. Chamberlain said he would try to show that the other side was guilty of conspiracy in to Quebec, near which city the deceased men had their homes, and was the first to give their friends the melancholy tidings of their bereavement. Gagnon's relatives re-side at Eboulements, and Dubuc and Plant-were sons of farmers at St. Raymond, about the other side was guilty of conspiracy in trying to keep some \$50,000 left by the dead man and now in charge of C. F. (hickering, the administrator of the estate. It was evident at the time, he said, that the counsel did not know the estate amounted

were sons of farmers at St. Raymond, about thirty miles from Quebec.

The legal heirs of the victims were profuse in their expressions of gratitude to Cloutier for his interest in their behalf. It was an easy task to obtain from them powers of attorney authorizing Cloutier to adjust their claims for damages against the railway company, and to retain half of whatever amounts he might recover on their behalf. Armed with the necessary authority to negotiate with the company. counsel old not know the estate amounted to a far larger sum.

The morning's proceedings dragged along dully enough, and no one supposed the day would finally prove to be so absorbing. The interest of the day began when Richard B. D. Wood was catled. He is a clerk in the Metropolitan National Bunk, now suspended. He produced four certificates of deposit of \$10,000 each, and told how they were procured at the Metropolitan State Bank, the predecessor of the present institution, in 1861, by James Henry Paine. The certificates were payable to G. J. McGourkey, who was then paying teller of the bank. Mr. Paine had deposited the money, however, and requested that his name should not appear in the transaction. Mr. Wood, the witness, was a young-looking man, with rosy checks and dark-brown hair. In cross-examining him Mr. Chumberlain inquired how he knew that Mr. Paine had done as stated.

"I was there," said the witness.

All the lawyers and the surrogate looked astonished.

"Yen must have been pretty young," reto a far larger sum. their behalf. Armed with the necessary authority to negotiate with the company, Cloutter returned to Chicago, and has no w again arrived in Quebec to divide \$5,000 with the relatives of each of the victims, road Company. Cloutler clears \$7.500 by the speculation, and the \$2,500 which falls to each of the bereaved families is a little-fortune in itself to poor, hard-working, and

Between the extreme views of Mr. Mor-tison and those of the element led by Mr. Kandall there is so great a difference as to almost preclude the hope of any reduction of the surplus now in the Treasury. The astonished.

"You must have been pretty young," re-marked Surrogate Rollins, smiting.
"I have been in that bank thirty-one years. I'm forty-five years old," said the witness.
He continued by saving that be remem-hered the circumstances well and bad our question of the revenue by which the Government is to be supported is one of para business, and ought to be separated from party politics. We note that Senator Sherman favors the placing of sugar on the free list. We think he is right. It is an article of prime necessity. It is universally used. I he tax on sugar is about \$50,000,000 an-He continued by saving that he remembered the circumstances well, and had carried the critificates from Mr. McGourkey to George I. Seney, then cashier of the bank. Mr. Paine had never afterward inquired about bis deposit save once. In the summer of 1862, when gold was up, he had called at the bank to ask whether he could get gold for bis deposit of bills, and was told that he could not. The amount of the certificates had been paid to the American Exchange Bank on March 2, 1886. Mr. Wood knew of but one other instance of a nually. The Government his no earthly use for this enormous sum taken from the pockets of the people.

Tobacco pays a large amount to the public Treasury. This tax bears hardly upon the poorer class of laborers in the South, is unjust, oppressive, and ought to be wiped

Wood knew of but one other instance of a deposit remaining so long without being called for. The witness identified \$12,300 called for. The witness identified \$12,309 in one-thousand, five-hundred, and one-hundred-dollar bills as issued by the old Metropolitan State Bank.

The interest of the day's work culminated when C. F. Chickering, the pianomanufacturer, was called. He testified to bis long acquaintance with Mr. Paine, and then told a remarkable story. One day in 1868 or 1869—the witness could not remember the event date. Mr. Paine came into

ber the exact date—Mr. Paine came into the business office of Chickering & Co. with a package done up in brown paper. He said that he would like to have Mr. bickering take care of it for him. He did not exhibit any great anxiety about the bundle, and Mr. Chickering came to the conclusion that it was a lot of Mr. Paine's favorite papers that he wanted to preserve, "Well," said Mr. Chickering, "Pil put in my safe." His large safe, used for fe firm's business, was standing open and be put the package in it. "Don't your clerks have access to that

"Don't your clerks have access to that safe?" asked Mr. Paine.
"Yes," said Mr. Chickering.
"Wei," said Mr. Paine, "haven't you a private safe that you can put it in?"
"Yes," replied Mr. Chickering, and he put the package in that place, where it stayed for eighteen years. One day, when Hans yon Bülow had come to this country for the first time to astonish the public with his piano playing. Mr. Paine met Mr. prevent a large treasury surplus. Therefore it is the duty of statesmen to undertake something that may be practicable to accomplish this purpose.

It seems to us that the plan favored by some of the more progressive Republicans, and approved by many Democrats, should afford a fair basis of compromise. The proposition is to repeal the internal-revenue tax on to laceco, for reduces the duty on sugar. his piano playing, Mr. Paine met Mr. Chickering in Fifth avenue and talked to him about that artist. Suddenly interrupt-ing himself in a sentence he said: "Is that package of mine all right?" This is not at local plants revealed to but it would accomplish the paramount object of cutting off the surplus. As Lincoln said he would save the Union without slavery or with slavery, his paramount object.

"Yes," was the reply.
"Is it in your private safe where your clerks can't have access to it?" tt is " answered Mr Chlekering · All right," responded the eccentric old

Mr. Paine never again mentioned the subject to Mr. Chickering. After the old man was dead the plane-manufacturer went to his private safe and took out the package. He opened one corner of the brown paper and found an inside wrapping—a green handk-rebief, somewhat faded. He opened one corner of the handk-rebief, and discovered not old papers, as he had expected, but money. He turned up the corners of the bills and found that they were of large denomination. He saw enough to mak \$40,000 in the package. The next thing he did was to take the first train for Boston. There he went to see Robert Frest Paine—not James Heury's brother, for he was dead, but a more di-taut relative. Mr. Chickering told him : the package, and asked him to come to New York and open it. On Marca 1st o' to present year Robert Treat Pame, the Messrs, Chaggett, Mr. Chickering's pattner. ossit and the \$12,300 in Metropolitan State fank bills. They found also \$1,900 in one bundred-dollar bills of the defunct Buli's Head Bank, and two one hundred-dollar

bulls of the defunct Columbia Bank, "Was that all you found?" ask Attorney-General Russell. "No, sir," answered the witness.
"What else did you find?"
"May I refer to some memoranda?"

"Certainly."
Mr. Chickering put on his glasses, and, ooking closely at his memoranda, said slowly: "We found altogether in bills \$356,

750.10."

There was a dead silence for half: minute, while John H. Wardwell opened his eyes very wide, and his lawyers looked at the witness as if they did not quite catch his meaning. The sudden increase in the value of the estate, which they had sup-posed was \$50,000, simply a-tounded them Of the sum tound \$14,200 was in bills of the defunct banks mentioned, but the res to-day. The witness went on to say that several certificates of stock in the Chicago Land Company were also found. He had never had any suspicon that the dead man was worth any such sum. Once the dead man's brother, Robert Treat Paine, had come to New York to find him, and in 1859 or 1860 they had an interview in Mr. Chickeriag's other, each seeming very glad to see the other. At that time Robert Treat Pains said that his brother ought to be worth about \$275,000, but he feared that he had were theorists, sloths, and laggards. Go to work, gentlemen, and accomplish this end and your cars will be gladdened with the mode away with all his money. The fortune of Mr. James Henry Paine was still in the possession of Mr. Chickering, who had p ssession of Mr. Chickering, who had been appointed administrator of the estate at the request of Robert Treat Paine. When he took that position he had no knowledge of the fact that the fortune was

more than \$30,000 or \$40,000.

On the cross-examination the curiou fact can e out that Mr. Chickering's peti tion for letters of administration had named the amount of the estate as \$1,000. Mr. Chickering said his attorney, Theodore B. Chicaering said his attorney, Theodore B. Swift, had made out the petition and he had signed it without careful examination. He had given bonds in \$1,000. He did not know what the requirements of the law were in regard to administrators. He did not even know that they had to give bonds at all till his attorney told him so, and hence was not surprised at the smallness of the amount. He had never told John H. Wardwell anything about the amount-of the estate, though he had received from him \$3,519 collected as dividends from the Chicago Land Company. This had been collected after Mr. Paine's death, but Mr. Wardwell said he did not know that Mr. Paine was dead when he collected the Paine was dead when he collected the n oney.

[Boston letter to the Providence Journal.] It is well known that Professor James, of Harvard, has for some time been investigating the phenomena of hypnotism, and there are one or two students who seem to have yielded themselves up to him, body and soul, for his experiments. He has, if report speaks truly, gone much further that is usually the case in such experiments, and has so reduced the volition of these subjects to his control that he is able to impel them to do acts upon which he has deter-

If the poetry you send us for publication perishes in the waste-basket, allow us to write for your comfort that which Macaulay wrote long ago: "It is only the unsound mind that can write good poetry, and only the unsound mind that can fully appreciate it." Italies ours; comfort, we trust, yours.—Farmothe Journal. to his control that he is able to impet them to do acts upon which he has determined hours after the impulse is given and quite independently of his presence. It is said that he has not yet succeeded in making his will corry for more than twenty-four hours, but instances are related in which he has determined that at a given hour on the following day a subject shall Salvation Oil is the result of years of tudy to produce a perfect liniment at a

perform some singular action. Without communicating his design to any person whatever, and simply, so far as the unipituated can understand, by fixing his will upon the matter, he is able to produce upon the mind of the subject an impression so streng and so permanent that at the given moment the subject does what he is willed to do without any consciousness that he is not acting of his own free will and even without the operator's being himself obliged to keep his design in mind after the first determination, and, so to speak, the original first of his mind. There are others in Cambridge who have also developed similar powers, and one of them, so the gossip goes, willed that the subject, if he met Professor James within a day, should say to him, "How dreadful your nose looks." On the next day the subject, absolutely ignorant of the resolve of his master, met the Professor, whose nose was in its usual healthful the resort of his master, me the fre-fes-or, whose nose was in its usual healthful state; and with no apparent conscious-ness of the absurdity of the remark, greeted him in the words quoted. The subject is one of intense interest, and suggests uncanny and Hawthornesque possibilities to the writers of fiction. One wonders a lit-tle, supposing the tales to be true, what the students who allow their mental being thus to be experimented on are thinking of, and how a parent would feel if he discovered that his son's chief occupation at Harvard was to be hypnotized; although, of course, report in such matters is to be received with some caution.

Brought Her Safely to Port. Brought Her Safely to Port.

A St, John (N. B.) telegram says: The schooner Emily J. White, from Sands river, N. S., for New York, with a cargoof piling, has been navigated into this port by a lad named Patterson, who was the only person aboard of her. The vessel salled from Sinds river with three persons on board—Captain Patterson, Mate Atkinson, and the boy. It was intended to put into another port on the Nova Scotia coast to complete the crew. Shortly after putting to sea the mate was knocked overboard by the main boom. Captain Patterson put off to his rescue, but was too late to save him. When he turned to row back to the schooner she rescue, but was too late to save him. When he turned to row back to the schooner she had disappeared. After scarching all night Captain Patterson landed at Quaco.

The lad on the schooner stood at the wheel all day and all night, skilfully navigating her clear of numerous dangerous points, and finally made this harbor. He was once heaten off by heavy head winds.

MARGIAGES. MARKIAUES.

MARKIA

was once heaten off by heavy head winds

but when the breeze changed he again at-tempted to effect an entrance, and this time

WRIGHT-COLEMAN.-Married in Richmond, Va., December 15, 1886, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev R H, Pitt, Mr. ABSALOM C. WRIGHT and Miss LIZZIE COLEMAN; both of Richmond They make their future home in Lynchburg.

EPPS.—Died, at the residence of her hus-band, at 3 P. M., Thursday, December 16th, LIZZIE, beloved wife of Charles H. Epps and daughter of John Lindsay, Esq., of New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Lynch-

FORRESTER.—Died, in New York city, Monday, December 13, 1886. Mrs. MARY FORRESTER, wife of charies H. Forrester of Richmond, in the thirty-first year of her age.
The funeral services will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, William H Wells, 411 north Thirteenth street, THIS (Friday) AFTARNOON at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family and those of his father, Mr. Richard Forrester, are invited to at-

tend. Washington and New York papers please copy. FRENCH.—Died, at his residence, 2512 cast-darshall street, December 15 1886, at 10:30 P. M., CHARLES S. FRENCH; aged thirty-four years and seven montas.
The funeral will take blace from Leigh-Street Baptist church FRIDAY, December 17th, at 11 A. M. Friends are invited to attend.

JOHNSTON.—Died. on December 8, 1886, at the Pinel Hospital, Richmond, Va. CHARLES JOHNSTON, eldest son of Frederick and Ann Carter Johnston; aged forty-two years, "Servant of Christ, well done."

CHAMPAGNE.

CHAMPAGNE, in half pint bottles, in baskets of two dozen, of our own importation and of very superior quality—nighty recommended for invalida. de 16-8t OSCAR CRANZ & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843. OSCAR CRANZ & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

stock of the above-mentioned goods, most of which are of their own importation from the first houses in Europe. SHERRIES of many different qualities from the lower to the very finest grades; MADEIRAS from ten to fifty years old;

BRANDIES, vintages from 1877 to 1834 Their stock of fine RYE, BOURBON, AND CEOIX RUM, APPLE AND LOSS in the DIEB, is not surpassed by any house in the de 5-thesi CHOLY RUM APPLEAND PEACH BRAN DOLL AND FANCY SALE AND 1 SUPPER at St. John's Sunda, School corner Twenty fourth and Broad streets THURSDAY and FRIDAY, December 16th

and 17th. Sale opens at 4 P. M.; Supposerved at 8 P. M. Supper 25 cents. Admitsion, 10 cents. The holder of each ticket i

A CALLED MEETING OF BRICK-LAYERS UNION, No. 1. of Riemmond, will be held at their Hall, Seventeentn and Main streets on SATURDAY EVENING Lecember 18 1886 at 7½ o'clock. All mem-bers will please attend as the election of officers will take place and cards will be By order of the President,
JOHN N KIMBROUGH,
de 17-11* Recording secretary

Recording Secretary. RICHMOND ASSEMBLY, No. 33, PICHMOND ASSEMBLY, NO. 33, A ROYAL SOCIETY OF GOOD FELLOWS, will meet at Hasker's Hall, 810 nerth Twenty-tourth street, THIS FRIDAY, 1 ecember 17th, at 7:80 P. M. A full attendance is requested, as election of officers to keep place. Members will come prepared to pay quarterly dues. Gentlemen whose applications have been approved will please at end promptly. By order of CHARLES H. HASKER, Ruler, de 17-1t G. W. WHITE, Secretary.

HINES LODGE, No. 17.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—A

taled meeting will be held THIS

(Friday) EVENING, at 7% o'clock,
at Schiller Hall. Election of officers and other important business will be
brought up for action. A fail attendance is
desired. Candidates for ranks will be in
attendance at 8 o'clock. All Knights in
good standing are fraternally invited.

8. T. BEACH. S. T. BEACH.

PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK) OF RICHMOND, RICHMOND, VA., December 10, 1888, THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK will be held in their banking-room on TUESDAY, January 11, 1897, at 12 o'clock M. MANN'S, QUARLES, Cashler.

AMCSEMENTS. MOZART ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, with DAILY MATINEES at 2:30 P. M.,

WILSON'S COMEDIANS.

HARRY WILSON as DAVID HOSKINS. supported by the talented little actress, vo-calist and cansesse Miss BLANCHE SHER-WOOD as MULVINY SOPHY HOSKINS, and a strong cast of comedians. Frices of admission, 15, 25, 25, and 50c. Next week 10 TFIE CHURCH in the greatdrama UNKNOWN.

EDUCATIONAL.

TELEGRAPHY AND

PELEGRAPHY AND SHORT HAND thoroughly taught by men of wide, practical experience. Day and evening sessions for isdies and gentlemen. For terms, etc., address MegillyRA COLLEGE OF TELEGRAPHY AND SHORT HAND, Goddin Hall, corner Eleventh and Bank strests, Richmond, va. uo 27-dawim*

OR SALE, FIVE LEONBERG PUPS, two months old.
Twenty-five dollar each. Address T. B. L.
Tabkeestee Farm, Box 98, Asheville, N. C.
de 4-1m

DIANO-TUNING .- Artistic work.

LEONSERO PUPS

A Settafaction guaranteed. Prices mode rate. Recommendations from best players JAMES T. EAGLE. BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY PRINTING-HOUSE.

GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER

Cures All Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores.

A PERFECT SPRING MEDICINE.

SUPERB FLESH-PRODUCER AND TONIC HEAR THE WITNESSES!

TEN TO TWENTY POUNDS.

RELIEF! Forty Years a Sufferer from CATARRH.

WONDERFUL TO RELATE.

"FOR FORTY YEARS I have been a victim to CATARRH—three fourths of the time a sufferer from EXCRUCIATING PAINS ACROSS MY FOREHEAD AND MY NOS-TRILS. The discharges were so offensive that I hesitate to mention it, except for the good it may do some other sufferer. I have spent a young fortune from my earnings during my forty years of suffering to obtain relief from the doctors. I have tried patent medicines—every one I could learn of—from the lour corners of the earth, with no relief, And AT LAST (fifty seven years of age) have men with a remedy that has cored meantirely—made me a new man. I weighed 128 pounds and now weigh 146 I used thirteen bottles of the medicine, and the only regret I have is that, being in the humble walks of life, I may not have influence to prevail on all Catarrh sufferers to use what has cured me—

Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer. "HENRY CHEVES, No. 267 Second street, Macon, Ga."

"Mr. Henry Cheves, the writer of the above, formerly of Crawford county, now of Macon, Ga., merits the confidence of all interested in Catarrh.

"W. A. HUFF, Ex-Mayor of Macon."

A Man of Sixty-Eight Winters I am sixty-eight years of age, and regard GUINN'S PIONEER a fine tonic for the feeble. By its use my strength has been restored and my weight increased ten pounds.

A. F. G. CAMPBELL, Cotton-Gin Maker. MACON, GA., February 18, 1886. A Crippled Confederate Says:

I only weighed 128 pounds when I commenced GUINN'S PIONEER, and now weigh 147 pounds. I could hardly walk with a stick to support me, and can now walk long distances without help. Its benefit to me is beyond calculation.

D. RUFUS BOSTICK, Cotton-Buyer, Macon, Ga. Mr. A. M. Bramblett, Hardware Merchant of Forsyth, Ga., Writes: It acted like a charm on my general health, I consider it a fine tonic, I weigh nore than I have for twenty-five years. Respectfully, A. H. BRAMBLETT.

Mr. W. F. Jones, Macon, Says: My wife has regained her strength and increased ten pounds in weight. We ommend GUINN'S PIONEER as the best tonic.

Dr. G. W. Delbridge, of Atlanta, Ca., Writes of Guinn's Ploneer: GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER has been used for years with unpreceented success. It is entirely vegetable and does the system no harm. It improves the appetite, digestion, and blood-making, stimulating, invigorating, and toning up all the functions and tissues of the system, and thus becomes the great blood-renewed

Dr. Moore Often Prescribes It Wish Satisfactory Results. Macon Medicine Company: I take pleasure in giving my opinion in regard to the Blood Purifice prepared by you. I have prescribed it often in obstinate skin diseases, especially of Hyphilitic origin, and can say that its use has proved entirely satisfactory.

JOHN L. MOORE, M. D., Griffin, Ga.

Wonderful Cures of Blood and Skin Disease

Maton Medicine Company: You ask me what I think of GUINN'S PIONERS SLOOD RENEWER as a Blood Medicine. I will state that I have seen some very wonderful cures from the effects of it in skin diseases and blood diseases. It is with out a doubt the BEST BLOOD MEDICINE before the country.

JAMES A. BOSE, Williamsville, Pike county,

A SUPERB FLESH-PRODUCER AND TONIC. GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER
Cures all Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatiam, Scrofula, Old Sores. A perfect Spring
Medicine.
If not in your market, it will be forwarded
on receipt of price. Small bottles, \$1;
sarge, \$1.75. Essay on Blood and Skin Dissuses malled free.

MACON MEDICINE COMPANY,
Macon, Ga.



PRICE PER BOTTLE \$1; LARGE SIZE, \$1.75. ESSAY ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES MAILED FREE.

MACON MEDICINE COMPANY, Macon, Ga.

At wholesale by Powers, Taylor & Co., Owens & Minor, and Hodeser Brothere Minmond, Va.

At retail by T. Roberts Bares, 919 Main street; Polk Miller & Co., 900 Main street; G. W. Turrer, Main and Twenty-second streets; George W. Latimer, 899 west Marshall; E. P. Reeve, 602 east Marshall; Dr. J. F. Crane corner Williamsome avenue and Louisiana street.

ADVERTISING AGENCY. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .-

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—
For a check for twenty dollars we will brint a ten-line advertisement in 1,000,000 issues of leading American newspapers and complete the work within ten days. This is at the rate of only one dith of a centa line for 1,000 circulation! The advertisement will appear in but a single issue of any paper, and consequently will be piaced before one million different newspaper purchasers—or five Million Readers, if it is true, as is semeilimes stated, that every newspaper is looked at by five persons on a average. Ten lines will accommodate about seventy-five words. Address, with copy of advertisement and check, or send 30 cents for book of 17e pages.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO...
10 Spruce street, New York.

CITY TAXES. RICHMOND, November 30, 1886. THIS OFFICE WILL BE OPEN

between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. from the STR TO THE SIST DAY OF DECEMBER 1886. INCLUSIVE,

for the purpose of receiving from all per-TAXES DUE THE CITY OF RICHMOND. Any person who shall fall to pay said taxes within the time so limited will be considered delinquent, and will be charged a penalty of FIVE PER CENT, and interest at the rate

of 8 per centum per annum. A. R. WOODSON. City Collector.

HE RICHMOND HAIR-DYE HAS SO SUPERIOR in this country or in Enduce a Harmless, Beautiful, Instantaneous and Permanent Color, either RAVEN BLACK, or BROWN, whenever used ac

cording to the simple directions. For sale

, DECEN, MEDICEREN, M.

forer. Give Express and P. O. address. Dil. T. A. BLOUWM, 151 Pearl St., New York.

mo 7-dend6m&w6ml

EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL PREPARED BY PURCELL, LADD & CO. This preparation of COD-LIVER OIL is made of of the purest and best Norwegian oil. It is carefully combined with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Sode, and will be found a most valuable remedy in all diseases of the Lungs and Pulmonary Organs. It is especially recommended in determined the combined of the Lungs and Pulmonary Organs. It is especially recommended in determined the combined of Congha and Colds.

Price 50c, and \$1 per bottle. For sale by all druggings. Take no other as a substitute to 0:14

HOWARD R. BAYNE, ATTOR-NEV AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. (formerly of the Richmond, Va., bar) Drezel Building, Wall and Broad streets, New York city. Commissioner for Virginia.

sor to WOOD & COWARDINA W. A. PLEASANTS, D. D. S., ASSISTANT, ORVICE: No. 407 EAST MAIN STREET. [no 96-eod; DR. W. H. TAYLOR. DENTIST.

M. COWARDIN,

Prices as low pa the lowest. HENRY C. JONES, D. D. S. ED. P. WRIGHT, D. D. S. DRS. JONES & WRIGHT,

has removed his office to

DENTAL OFFICE, 915% MAIN STREET, EAST. Office hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. [Ja 27-cod] RS. GEORGE B. & CHARLES L. STEEL,

DENTISTS,
723 MAIN STREET, MICHMOND, VA.
[]a 9-eod1 JOHN MAHONY, DENTIST,

(formerly Wayt and Mahony),

C. H. McCowan, Assistant. OFFICE: 625 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, Richmond, Va. Office from 8 A. M to 6 P. M. ja 27 UNDERTABERS.

L. W. BILLUPS & SON,
FURNISHING UNDER.
TAKERS,
1506 EAST MAIN STREET (under St. Charles
HOTEL).
BUBIAL-CASES, SHROUDS, and FUSERAL CONVEYANCES furnished at all
nours. Telegraph orders attended to day or
aight. Telephone No. 448.
mh 14-Su, W&F

T. CHRISTIAN, ISTIAN, FURNISHING UNDERTAKER No. 1215 MAST SHOAD STREET.

RICHMOND, VA.

Felsphones (Office, No. 63.
Residence, No. 128.
Orders promptly executed. Prices mode1s 20-sod

CORNER FIRST AND BROAD STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.
Everything dist-class in this line and al
casonable rates. Telegraphic orders given
groups attention, Telephone No. 271.
is 80-cod

MERCANTILE AGENCY. (ESTABLISHED 1849.) O F CLARK, Pros. E. F. RANDOLPH, Tr

BRADSTREET'S. RICHMOND OFFICE: J. H. WHITTY, Superintendent.

En expense is considered too great in pro-turing and applying to the conduct of the outsiness all possible improvements. With the present system for obtaining and promul-rating information, this Agency is justly regarded by its pairons as authority on all matters affecting commercial credit. Its paintifications are greater and its busi-ters when any other smiller organized

THE BRADSTREET COMPAST.

ROA STO. SEL, AND SES EMOADWAY SO LO BEW YORK.